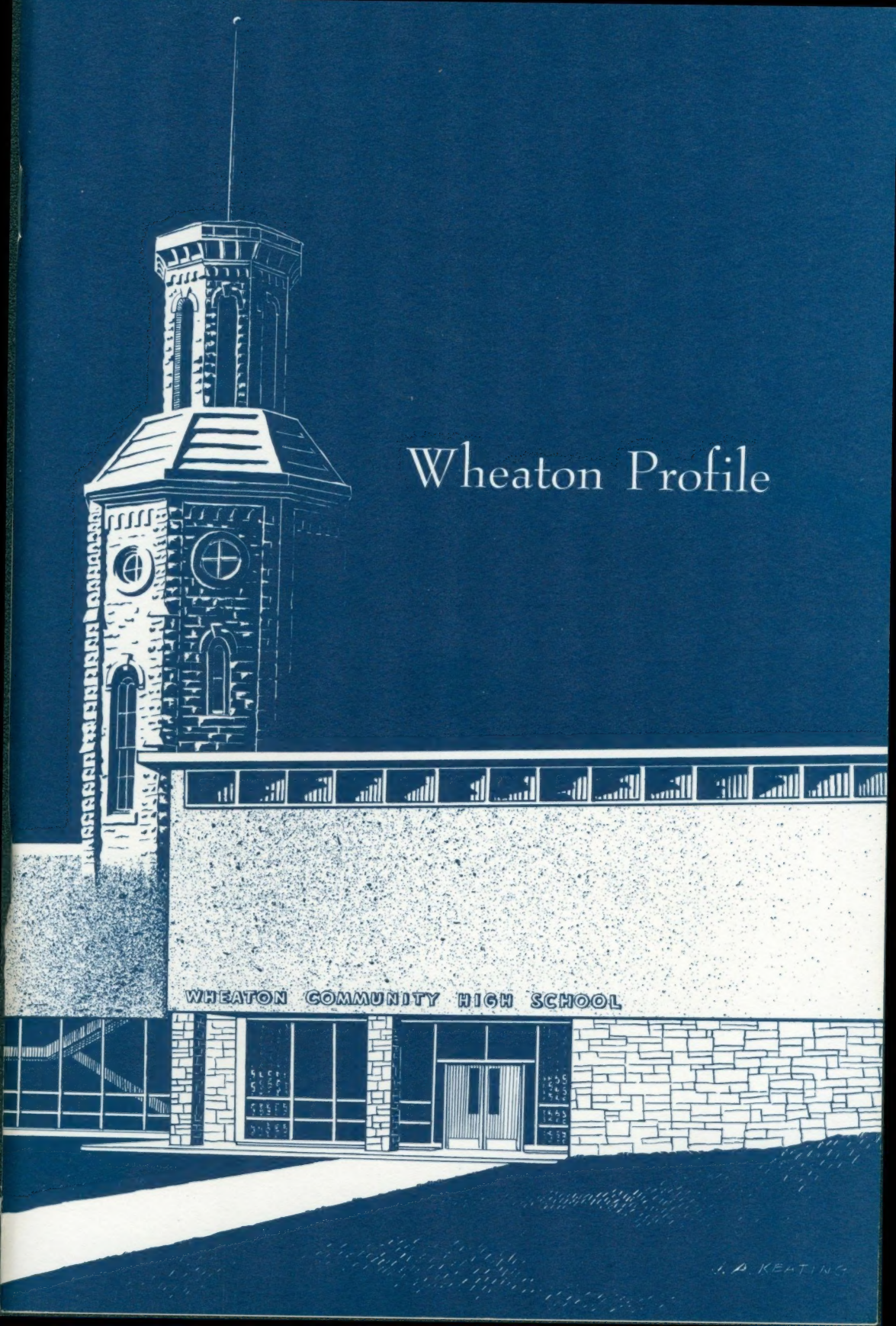
Wheaton Profile



1963

Wheaton Profile

Prepared by the
League of Women Voters of Wheaton
as a community service
to help the people of Wheaton understand
the city in which they live . . .
to increase their interest in civic
activities . . . and to encourage their
participation in local government

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The League wishes to thank the many interested individuals, including city, township, county, school and park board officials, who gave unselfishly of their time and talent in helping to assemble this report. Especially appreciated was the use of the City of Wheaton's maps.

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LOCAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(A) Wheaton College, main campus bordered by Seminary, Washington, Franklin and Adams; a liberal arts college offering bachelor degrees in 37 major fields of study; coeducational; non-sectarian; enrollment 1,800 students.

(B) Gary Memorial Methodist Church, southwest corner of Main and Seminary; stems from Methodist Class started at Gary's Mill in 1837.

(C) Wheaton Public Library, southeast corner of Wesley and Main; built and endowed by John Quincy Adams in 1891.

(D) County Courthouse and Public Square, bounded by Willow, Naperville and Reber; contains the 1896 county courthouse, county jail and sheriff's house.

(E) Captain Jones Homestead, 504 Naperville; now board of education office. Jones, a captain in the Union Army, is said to have fired the first shot at Gettysburg.

(F) Warren Wheaton House (private), northeast corner of Naperville and Roosevelt; Wheaton's oldest home; built in 1847-48 from handhewn oak timbers fastened with wood pegs.

(G) Jesse Wheaton House (private), 310 W. Evergreen; built in 1858; solid stone foundation made of stone hauled by team from Naperville; house still has original locks and large copper keys.

(H) Wheaton Cemetery, Warrenville road south of city limits; many early settlers including the Wheaton brothers and Erastus Gary buried there.

(I) The Theosophical Society in America National Headquarters, 1926 N. Main; an international organization; main object, to promote universal brotherhood through study of religion, philosophy and science.

GROWTH MAP

CITY OF WHEATON ILLINOIS

GEORGE L. DUNKIRK, CITY ENGINEER

JULY 1962

ANNEXATIONS

1. 1922	10. 1954
2. 1923	11. 1955
3. 1924	12. 1956
4. 1925	13. 1957
5. 1926	14. 1958
6. 1927	15. 1959
7. 1928	16. 1960
8. 1929	17. 1961
9. 1953	18. 1962

ORIGINAL AREA

CITY LIMITS, 1912

CITY LIMITS, 1962

ANNEXATIONS

A BEGINNING

First settlers come to Wheaton in 1837, pay government $1.25 an acre for original claims

Two young men from Connecticut, a carpenter and a teacher, laid the foundations of Wheaton more than a century ago.

The town's early development was profoundly affected by the generosity and vision of these men, the brothers Warren and Jesse Wheaton. They were active in county and local government; they were prime movers in bringing the railroad and county seat to Wheaton. With donations of land, money and labor, they supported many of the first schools, churches and other public institutions.

Before the Wheatons arrived, their friend Erastus Gary established a homestead north of what is now Warrenville in 1832. Later he returned to his home town, Pomfret, Connecticut, to persuade relatives and friends to join him in Illinois.

Stirred by Gary's tales of the west, the Wheaton brothers came to the area in 1837. Each staked a 160-acre claim on land south of present Roosevelt road between Naperville and Warrenville roads. This land was later bought from the government for $1.25 per acre. Gradually the Wheatons added to their claims. Warren later became the largest landowner in Milton township.

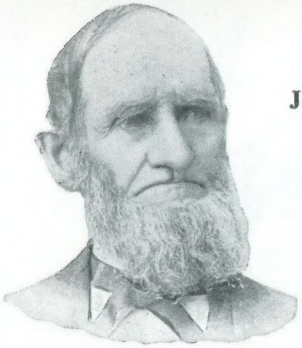
By 1847 enough families had settled here to warrant building a school. Also that year, agents of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad (now the Chicago & North Western) approached Warren Wheaton about a right-of-way through his property. The Wheatons and Erastus Gary made the railroad a gift of 2½ miles of right-of-way, Warren Wheaton giving about two-thirds of it.

In 1849 the first passenger train out of Chicago, later known as "The Pioneer," paused briefly at a small structure, "Wheaton's Depot," on a trial run to West Chicago. The depot was named by the railroad in recognition of the Wheatons' generosity.

Sparked by the arrival of the railroad, the tiny settlement began to grow. In 1850 the first business buildings went up and a general store opened. Two years later a post office was established in the store.

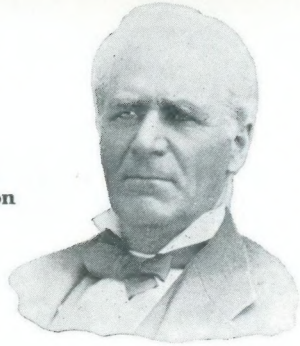
In 1853 a plat delineating about twelve blocks as the "Town of Whea-

← **Blanchard Hall Tower, Wheaton College landmark. The Hall dates from 1854**
Wheaton College News Bureau Photo



Jesse Wheaton

Warren Wheaton



ton" was filed with the county. Jesse and Warren Wheaton, John M. Vallette and John Cross signed the document as "owners of the land." That same year saw the founding of a secondary school, the Illinois Institute, which became Wheaton College in 1862.

A manufacturing period evolved in the mid-50's. Industries included a creamery, gristmill, sawmill, baby-carriage factory, two lightning-rod factories and a map-making plant. Though short-lived, the town's first newspaper appeared in 1856. Another more successful paper, the "Northern Illinoian," was founded in 1861. To assist mud-spattered passersby, its publisher raised the sidewalk in front of his office. This elevation still survives at the northwest corner of Front and Main.

Wheaton became the county seat as the result of an 1867 election, and the first courthouse was erected in 1868. Wheaton's central location in the county and its railroad depot were conditions influencing the vote.

Daily commuting to Chicago began in the 1870's, a factor favoring Wheaton's development as a residential community. In 1886, a referendum approved a prohibition law, which has since been challenged but never reversed.

Large-scale public improvements begin at turn of century

By 1890 the population had reached 1,600 and Wheaton was incorporated as a city. This marked the beginning of a vigorous program of public improvement including cement sidewalks, paved roads, water works and electricity for home and street lighting. The first telephones were installed in 1894.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railroad (later C. A. & E.) began operations in 1902 locating its yards here. Until 1929 commuters enjoyed complete dining-buffet car service. In the 50's C. A. & E. facilities became inadequate and the railroad halted operation July 3, 1957.

The town expanded rapidly in the 1920's and 135 houses were built in 1926. Home building declined during the depression and World War II, the 1926 peak being untouched until 1946; in 1958 home building reached 181. Since then there has been an increase in apartment construction with 23 apartment buildings constructed in 1961 and only 85 homes built.

In the last decade, the population has more than doubled to an estimated 26,000. Business has paralleled residential growth with the development of service industries and shopping centers. The community is now served by three newspapers, a daily, "The Daily Journal;" and the weekly "Wheaton Leader" and "DuPage Press".

THE CITY

City manager executes council policy
Schools receive 72% of property taxes

From its first handful of hardy settlers Wheaton's progress toward a town government was rapid. By 1859 there were 800 townspeople who found it hard to joke about conditions that prompted the nickname "Wheaton's Mud-Hole." To facilitate public improvements, the legislature was petitioned for a charter incorporating Wheaton as a village in 1859. A deficiency voided this charter in 1861; in 1869 Wheaton again incorporated with Warren Wheaton as first village president.

In 1890, Wheaton incorporated as a city under the Cities and Villages Act of 1872. The first mayor was Judge Elbert H. Gary, who organized U. S. Steel Corporation and founded the town of Gary, Indiana.

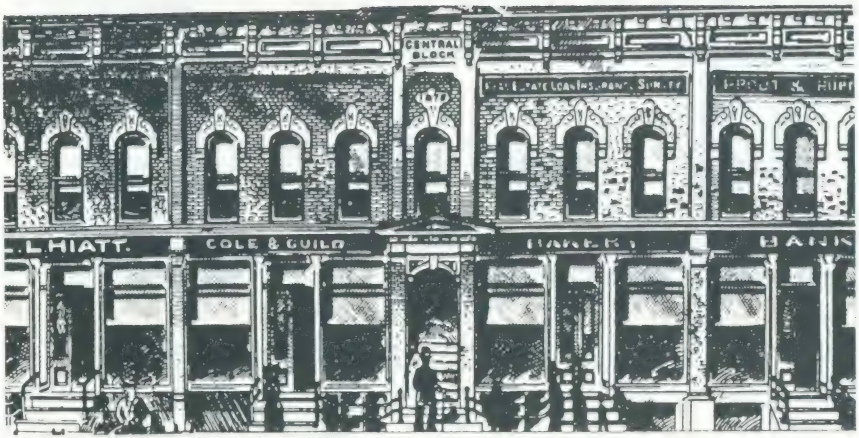
Wheaton operates under the Cities and Villages Act Revised Statutes. Four kinds of municipal government are provided in this act; aldermanic, trustee, commission and managerial. The aldermanic plan was adopted in 1890; the commission form was used continuously from 1917 until 1961. The managerial form was adopted by referendum in 1961 and a city manager was hired to take office in 1962.

Policy-making powers held by city council

The city council has five members, the mayor and four councilmen. Under managerial form of government they are elected for 4 years, with the terms of the councilmen staggered so that one half is elected every two years. Councilmen receive $400 yearly, the mayor $600.

The council's duties are legislative and policy-making. In addition, council appoints the city manager, city attorney, city engineer, building commissioner, fire marshal, members of the band commission, plan commission, zoning board, civic commission and electrical commission.

The mayor presides at all meetings with the power to vote, but not veto. He appoints, with approval of the council, the city clerk, treasurer, members of the board of fire and police commissioners, board of library trustees, board of examiners of building contractors, city physician and director of civil defense.



Sketch from Gary-Wheaton Bank

Center block on Front street, erected 1875. First city council meetings held in Judge Gary's office in bank building and Hiatt's drug store basement

Council meetings are held at city hall on the first and third Monday nights of each month at 8 p.m. Copies of the minutes may be obtained at city hall.

Manager executes council's policy

The manager is appointed for an indefinite term, but may be removed from office at any time by majority vote of council. His salary is set by council. As executive of the municipal government, he is responsible for administration of all departments of the city, and appoints and removes the directors of them. He also prepares the budget, purchases supplies necessary for the city, and attends all meetings of the council with the right to make recommendations, but not to vote.

Other city officials perform specific functions

The city clerk is also city collector and turns over all money received to the city treasurer. He also serves as secretary for city council meetings.

The city treasurer is custodian of the city funds and investments. He signs checks with the mayor and city clerk and keeps the financial records of the city corporate fund.

The city engineer has general supervision over surveying and laying out of streets, alleys, sidewalks or any public improvements undertaken by the city. He makes all necessary inspections to insure the enforcement of ordinance provisions relating to this engineering. He also approves plans and specifications and gives estimates of cost for proposed public improvements by subdividers.

The city attorney provides all legal assistance in city matters, giving legal opinions, preparing legal documents (ordinances, contracts, bonds, resolutions) and representing the city in law suits filed against or for the city.

Seven clerks and stenographers assist these officials. Nineteen men are employed by the street department, plus additional summer help, and

twelve men by the water department. Wheaton maintains a police department; fire protection is handled by a volunteer force.

City personnel, with the exception of policemen, are not subject to civil service regulations. The state law provides for and administers a retirement program into which the city employe pays about 7% of his salary; the city pays an amount equivalent to about 10% of the employe's wage.

In the 1891 code the following license fees were listed as part of the city's income: Circus and menagerie combined, $25; Every other traveling show, $3-$10; Peddlers with teams, $1 per day—without teams, 50c per day.

The taxes paid by Wheaton residents may be divided into two general categories: those administered by the city of Wheaton, and those administered by other taxing bodies.

Monies for city expenses are listed in the Appropriation Ordinance which covers a fiscal year beginning in April. The Ordinance is based on anticipated expenses and income, plus additional amounts for emergencies. These amounts are the legal maximums that can be spent for any fund in that year. The Ordinance is presented at an open council meeting following consideration in executive session. The law requires publication of the approved Ordinance in a local paper.

City expenses are paid from specific tax funds

City expenses are paid from 18 different funds—the largest single one, the corporate fund. Revenue for the corporate fund is derived from the general property tax, permits, licenses, police court fines and the ½% city sales tax.

Money from the corporate fund pays for: salaries for the mayor and councilmen; expenses of the plan and zoning commissions, and for the forestry division; and police department expenditures.

The city manager, city clerk, city attorney and treasurer are paid from both the corporate fund and the departments they serve, as are the city engineer and building commissioner.

Street department expenses are paid from the motor fuel tax, vehicle sticker tax, part of the township road and bridge tax, and also from the corporate fund.

Fire department expenses are provided by a separate tax of 10c per $100 valuation.

The water department has its own income from metered water sales. Excess funds from this department may be transferred to meet expenses in other city departments.

Appropriations for parks include only those areas maintained by the city: Adams park, city properties, parkways, triangles and areas adjacent to railroad tracks.

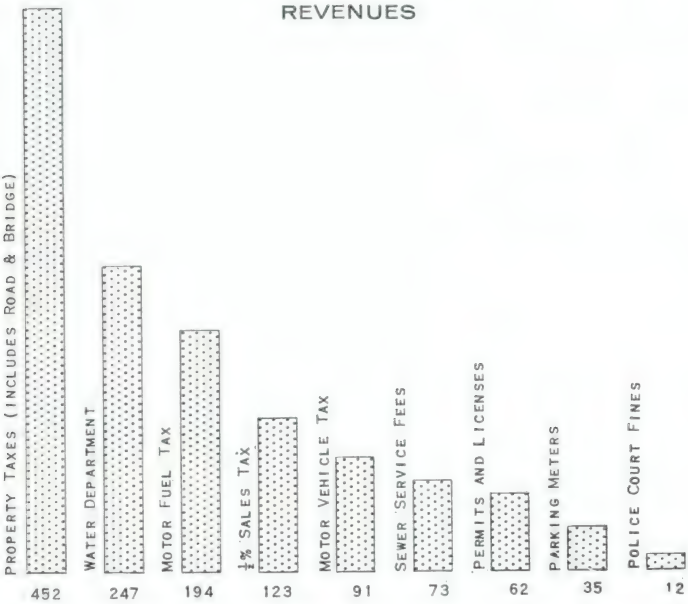
Expenditures over $1500 require competitive bids

According to state statute, expenditures for public improvements or maintenance of public property of a municipality amounting to $1500 or more must be based upon council-approved specifications, and competitive bids must be invited. A Wheaton city ordinance requires council approval for expenditures over $500.

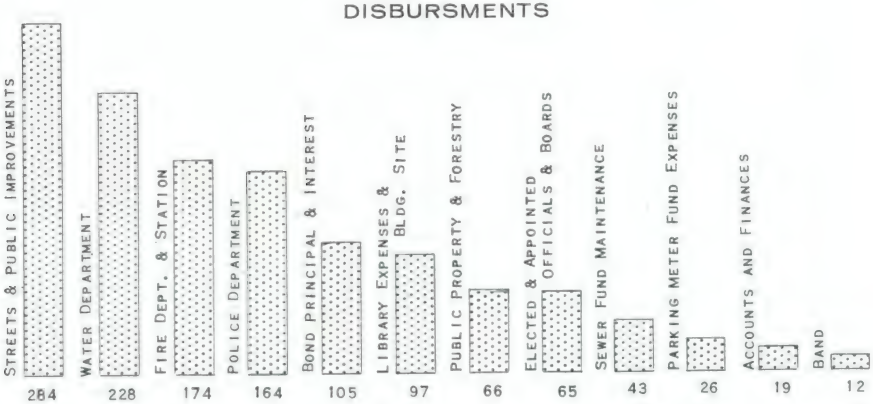
How City Services Are Financed

1961-1962
($000)

REVENUES



DISBURSMENTS



The city books are audited each year by a firm hired by the city. The motor fuel tax accounts are also audited by the state highway department.

In 1962, Wheaton's indebtedness from general obligation bonds was $1,195,000 from two storm water drainage bonds and a police station construction bond. The drainage bonds are: (1) an $850,000 bond which expires in 1969 and has $450,000 still due; and (2) a $675,000 bond on which $600,000 is still due. On the $160,000 police station construction bond, $145,000 is still due. $111,250 was appropriated in the 1962 Ordinance to cover interest and maturing principal on these bonds. There is also a balance of $114,000 outstanding on a sewer revenue bond which is being retired by the "sewerage fund" tax that is added to all water bills.

Taxing bodies which derive revenue from the general property tax paid by the Wheaton property owner are shown in the table.

How Each $100 of Property Tax Was Spent in 1961

Elementary school district 36	$ 48.23
High school district 95	23.86
City of Wheaton	13.54
Milton Township	3.52
Sanitary district	4.13
Park district	1.15
Mosquito abatement district	.45
DuPage county	4.62
Forest preserve	.50
	$100.00

Property taxes that appeared on the 1961 tax bill were charged at the rate of $443.70 per $10,000 of assessed valuation. This rate is determined by the county clerk, who uses the following formula:

tax levy ÷ assessed valuation = tax rate

The tax rate for each of the bodies is limited by state law.

The tax levy represents the anticipated expenses of the various taxing bodies submitted in budget form.

Assessed valuation represents the total value of all taxable property in the taxing district. The assessed valuation of each piece of taxable township property is determined by the township assessor for tax purposes. Real estate is appraised every four years, with the exception of new construction which is added to the appraisal list annually. Personal property and railroad property are also assessed each year.

Real estate appraisals are based on the value of the land and size, type, construction and age of building. They are permanently filed at the assessor's office and are open to inspection at all times.

County board of review checks assessed valuations

By April 1 of each year, all township appraisals (assessed valuations) are sent for equalization within the county to the county board of review. This board, made up of the chairman of the county board of supervisors and two citizens appointed by the county judge, is the only group with power to change assessed valuations. It may lower the assessor's figures, but may not raise them. The board also hears citizens' appeals, which must be made before tax bills are issued.

Appraisals are made by April 1, but tax bills are not sent out or payable until the following year.

PROTECTION

Volunteers man fire fighting equipment, 24 man police team uses radio squads, motorcycles

Wheaton's first firefighting force was launched in 1883 with 16 volunteers and a horse-drawn ladder rig. Two years later, firemen began using rigs hauled by privately owned teams.

During a monumental snowstorm in the 20's, resourceful volunteers used a horse-drawn bobsled to reach fires. On one trip the sled hit a deep hole depositing the rear runners and two firemen in a snowbank while the horses rushed on with the rest of the sled and its crew.

The property of Wheaton is still protected by volunteer firemen, as is 85% of all property in the United States. Today's force of 34 trained volunteers answers about 100 fire alarms a year.

A fire call is taken at the fire board of the police station. When the siren sounds, alarms ring simultaneously in the homes of the firemen. Installed in 1954, the home alarm system is operated from the police station.

Firemen must pass oral, written tests

The marshal is appointed by the city council. Wheaton firemen must be over 21, in good physical condition, and must spend a year of probationnary training before becoming qualified as firemen. At present 10 are trained for rescue work and three are Red Cross instructors. All members of the department have had some first aid training.

The fire stations at 315 W. Front and at Cross and Willow are city-owned, and maintained by the firemen. They house (1) a GMC pumper, (2) a 36 foot quad truck equipped with a 750 gallon-per-minute pumper and 245 feet of ladders, (3) an emergency fire-and-rescue truck containing an iron lung, medical supplies and firefighting equipment, (4) a small quick service truck, and (5) two 750 gallon-per-minute pumpers.

Fire protection costs $20,000 or more annually

The city council appropriates the fire department budget from the fire protection tax fund. Department operations cost between $20,000 - $30,000 a year. About 50% of this amount is paid to the volunteers, who receive $6.00 per call. The balance is used to maintain and purchase equipment.

Wheaton Fire Department Photo

Firemen used horse-drawn wagons until 1917 when first fire truck was bought

Proceeds from the Firemen's Ball help to provide accessory equipment and insurance for the volunteers. The city carries workmen's compensation, and liability insurance on fire-fighting equipment. The firemen carry their own accident insurance.

Homes outside the city limits are required to register with the city clerk and carry a special $200 fire insurance policy to cover fire department service charges. Wheaton is a member of the West Suburban Firemen's Association and other state and national fire organizations.

A glance at the pages of the 1891 code book reveals some interesting old ordinances . . .

"It shall be unlawful for . . . any horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs . . . to run at large within the city limits."

"It shall be unlawful for any person to spread, cast or sow sweet clover or seeds of any other noxious weed along any street or alley . . ."

The Wheaton police department, 119 N. Wheaton Avenue, operates four patrol cars and one motorcycle. It employs 24 men—the police chief, one lieutenant, four sergeants and 18 patrolmen. Two Meter Maids and a maintenance man are now on regular salary, paid from the parking meter receipts. In 1960-61, operating expenses totaled $159,965.

FACILITIES

Water fluoridation approved by referendum
County health staff checks milk, water supply

Some of the difficulties facing the early guardians of Wheaton's water supply are suggested in an 1882 ordinance: "If any person shall wash in the water tanks, or wash any vehicles near said tanks, or willfully damage the windmill, pumps or water pipes, or foul the Town wells, he shall be fined not less than $3 nor more than $100 . . . for each offense."

The churches, too, were not without problems if the water supply happened to dwindle on a Sunday morning — since most organs had water-operated motors in the days before electricity!

The pumping station, built in 1893, first used steam boilers to drive the pumps, then gas. Electric pumps have been used since 1915. A stand-by gasoline generator provides power during electrical failures.

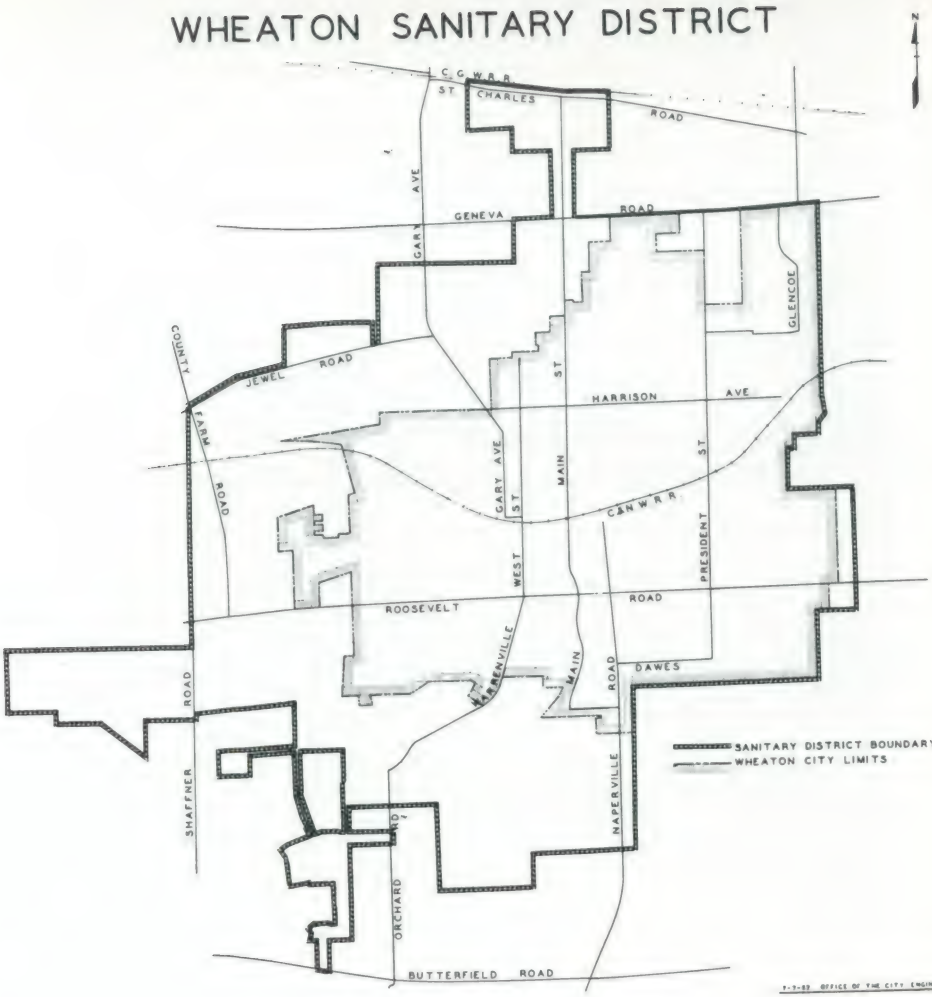
In 1912, the Wheaton water department had only 900 customers. Today the department serves about 6,500 homes, pumping from 1½ - 4 million gallons of water daily. With increased facilities the rate has risen from 24c per thousand gallons in 1955 to 36c per thousand in 1961.

In 1961 Wheaton citizens passed a referendum approving fluoridation of water. Water is chlorinated according to state requirements. Monthly examinations are made by the state to insure the safety of Wheaton water.

The water comes from three wells at the pumping station site bounded by Willow, Cross, Liberty and Reber streets, or from two northside wells at Countryside and Howard streets.

Water is pumped from the wells into two reservoirs at the southside site or to a northside reservoir. After chlorination and fluoridation it is pumped into either a 200,000 gallon tank at Willow and Hillside or a 1,500,000 gallon tank at the county fairgrounds. Water is available at a pressure of between 70-80 pounds per square inch.

In 1960-61, water department operating costs were $150,755; income was $247,333. Some of the surplus was used for improvements and to meet bonded indebtedness and some was transferred to the city corporate fund.



The superintendent of the water department directs water works operation and, with the city engineer, determines a long-range development program. Present plans include new machinery to add chlorine and fluoride simultaneously to larger volumes of water.

The Wheaton sanitary district, a municipal corporation formed in 1925, handles sewage purification for Wheaton and surrounding territory (see map).

The district is managed by three county judge-appointed trustees, and operated by seven full-time employes who are certified by the state. Procedures and standards used in district operations are approved by the State Sanitary Water Board.

Daily Journal Photo

Meter Maid in front of Wheaton's new police station, completed in 1960

Department personnel are hired by a three-member fire and police commission appointed by the city council. The salaries of policemen, plus pension plan funds, are paid from the corporate fund.

At the time they enter the department, policemen must be between 21 and 35 years of age. They must be residents of Wheaton, must pass a physical examination and a written civil service examination, and must complete a six-month period of probationary service.

In-service training courses recommended by the DuPage County Police Association include Red Cross first aid, life saving, Northwestern University Traffic Institute courses and special FBI courses.

Police, doctors always on call for emergencies

In cooperation with the DuPage County Medical Society, the police department handles all medical emergency phone calls by immediately notifying doctors who are available locally for emergency calls at all times, including Sundays and holidays.

To aid the regular police force, a volunteer non-salaried, non-uniformed auxiliary reserve of 18 men is available for emergencies, disasters and the handling of heavy traffic loads. This group is part of the local civil defense program and is entitled to take all special courses offered to regular policemen. The reserves are also available for service at private functions, with the revenue going to the men.

Civil defense effort aimed at rescue work

Wheaton's civil defense effort is aimed at preparing the police and fire departments for first aid and rescue work. A number of the men have also been trained in Radiological Defense Service and are prepared to instruct others in case of emergency. The police are prepared to handle traffic through Wheaton should the evacuation of Chicago or other cities in our immediate vicinity become necessary. The police and fire departments and their vehicles are equipped with two-way radio inter-communication equipment.

The Wheaton schools have been inspected and plans made for pupils to seek care during an emergency. School personnel have been trained in first aid and to care for their pupils should the need arise.

County center located west of Wheaton

The DuPage County Civil Defense and Disaster Center is located four miles west of Wheaton on County Farm Road. It is a concrete underground structure designed as a fallout shelter to house a communications center for all local civil defense units in the county. It is not intended for use as a public shelter. The Center can operate independently for a period of at least two weeks.

The Center is open to visitors every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Residents of Wheaton are subject to the following regulations:

Vehicle Licenses — Vehicle licenses are purchased at city hall and must be renewed the first of each year.

Dog Licenses — Dog licenses, purchased at city hall, must be renewed the first of each year. Fees are $3 for males and spayed females; $5 for unspayed females. Dogs must be inoculated for rabies yearly. They must be confined to their own premises and not allowed to run at large.

Unoccupied Homes — The police department urges homeowners to report extended absences so that unoccupied homes may be checked periodically.

Burning of Trash — Trash such as papers may be burned in a covered container, closely watched, according to city ordinances. Permits must be obtained from the city clerk for all open fires. The fire department recommends that no fire, covered or open, be built less than 10 feet from any fence, building or combustible material.

Lawn Sprinkling — The lawn springling ordinance is in effect May 1 to Sept. 30. Homeowners with even street numbers may water lawns on even-numbered days of the month; those with odd numbers, on odd-numbered days.

Thirteen miles of trunk line sewers carry waste from the city's 71 miles of sanitary sewers to the district plant southwest of town. There sewage is pumped into primary settling tanks which partially separate the solids (sludge) from the liquids.

The sludge is treated in heated sludge digestion tanks which, by digesting bacteria, produce gas which is used to keep the building at 95° F, the optimum temperature necessary to digest the sludge. Excess gas is burned. Digested sludge is transferred to drying beds and sold for fertilizer or removed.

Liquids are purified in rock filter beds which can process six million gallons every 24 hours. From these secondary filter beds the liquids flow into Union Drainage Ditch No. 1 (Spring Brook). To check the efficiency of the plant, daily oxygen tests of the discharged water are made.

Wheaton sanitary district assessed at $95-million

The Wheaton Sanitary district is a separate taxing body, and is larger than the city of Wheaton. Since 1960 several sections have been annexed at a charge of $700 per acre.

The 1962 assessed valuation of the district is about $95,000,000. Total income for the district for 1961-62 was $167,000. Expenses were $117,000 including $10,000 principal plus interest paid on a 1950 $160,000 bond issue, which has a $95,000 balance. The remaining $50,000 was used for improvements in plant and facilities. All improvements to date not covered by the bond issue have been paid for from the surplus.

The present plant has a capacity of six million gallons every 24 hours. Expansion for handling eight million gallons by 1965, and 16 million by 1970 is planned. An additional six miles of trunk line is also being planned.

Subdividers required to install storm, sanitary sewers

The street department is responsible for Wheaton's storm and sanitary sewers. The crew that maintains the city streets also maintains the sewers. According to state law, storm sewer installation, maintenance and improvements are financed by city tax money; sanitary sewer needs are financed by a 33⅓% "sewerage fund" tax that is added to all water bills.

In new subdivisions the subdivider must install storm and sanitary sewers at his expense. In June 1962 the subdivision control ordinance was amended to require subdividers to install improvements to uniformly high standards.

Council licenses food handling firms

Wheaton's city council issues licenses to food handling firms after they have been approved by the county health department which makes semi-annual inspections of all places in town where food or drink is prepared, handled, stored, or offered to the public on a wholesale or retail basis.

Inspection of milk and the enforcement of Wheaton milk laws are handled by the county health department. Each month samples of milk

Photo from Robert E. Guild

Elm Place Dairy barn located in the vicinity of 327 E. Jefferson in 1920's

are taken from the trucks of all dairies serving Wheaton, and are sent to the state laboratory for tests of bacteria count and butterfat content. Milk supply farms are also checked.

Rubbish and garbage are collected by three firms licensed by the city. Rates are set by ordinance.

Five trustees manage mosquito abatement district

A mosquito abatement district was organized in 1955, following approval by referendum. It may tax up to $2.50 per $10,000 of assessed valuation and is managed by five trustees appointed by the county judge. The district includes Wheaton and adjoining land south to Butterfield road, north to North avenue and east to Glen Ellyn.

SERVICES

Street crew maintains over 90 miles of roadway

In 1890 an ordinance was passed requiring "every able-bodied male inhabitant" of Wheaton between 21 and 50 "excepting paupers, idiots and lunatics . . . to labor on the streets, avenues and alleys . . . under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets two days of 10 hours each, in each year."

Male inhabitants did, however, have an alternative. They could "pay 75 cents per day for each of the two days' labor required," so long as the money would be "applied to the keeping in repair of avenues and alleys".

Today, the superintendent, appointed by the city manager, has a year-round crew of 19 employes and extra summer help who assist in maintaining about 80 miles of paved streets, 140 miles of sidewalks, 12 miles of gravel streets, and four miles of state roads.

The street department also handles snow and ice removal; weed cutting; tree trimming; and maintenance of sanitary and storm sewers, public parking lots, city properties, alleys, parkways and areas adjacent to the railroad tracks. Department equipment includes: eight dump trucks, three pick-up trucks, grader, sweeper, two powered rollers, one vibratory roller, sewer rodder, sewer buckets, two tractors equipped with mowers and loaders, one payloader, salt and cinder spreaders, two air compressors, one tree chipper, and a snow blower.

Locations of streets in new subdivisions are approved by the Wheaton plan commission and the city council. Before a new street can be accepted by the city, it must have a dedicated width of at least 66 feet and approved asphalt or concrete paving with concrete curbs and gutters and adequate storm sewers. Pavement widths vary from 27 feet in residential areas to 62 feet in commercial, business, or industrial areas.

Wheaton's 37 arterial streets, which carry traffic in and out of the city, are maintained by a portion of the motor fuel tax alloted by the state.

The first electric street lights were furnished and maintained by the Wheaton Electric Light and Water company in the 1890's. The company's contract with the city contained this provision:

"The lamps . . . shall be kept burning from twilight until two o'clock in the morning . . . except on moonlight nights."

Today the Public Service company provides the city with electricity. Gas is furnished by the Northern Illinois Gas company; telephone service by the Illinois Bell Telephone company.

Sketch from Mrs. Arthur C. Inman

Jesse Wheaton's home, still standing at 310 W. Evergreen, was built in 1858

Photo from Gary-Wheaton Bank

At turn of century, horse fountain stood in intersection of Front and Hale

BUILDING

Plan, zoning commissions look toward future

Wheaton's first builder was Jesse Wheaton, one of the town founders and a carpenter by trade. Most of his building was done at night, by lantern light, after farm chores were finished. Built in 1858, his second home at 310 W. Evergreen is a monument to his skill—even the sliding doors still work.

The city building code, rewritten in 1955, is enforced by a full time building commissioner (appointed by the mayor) and a building inspector.

Each subdivider posts a bond with the city to insure completion of required improvements — water mains, sanitary and storm sewers, streets and sidewalks.

Before ground is broken all building plans are checked by the commissioner. As building progresses six inspections are made: footing (cement work), concrete walls, framing, plumbing, electrical work, and a final check before an occupancy permit is granted. The city collects fees for building permits and services. Permits are also issued for alterations of buildings and for construction of fences, swimming pools, signs, etc. Regulatory inspections are conducted for plumbing and electrical installations.

Annual inspections (as required by ordinance) are made of electric signs, billboards, canopies and swimming pools. Annual inspections are also made of all apartment buildings within the city and, in cooperation with the fire department, of commercial buildings.

The building department keeps complete records of all buildings and any such data is available to the zoning commission for public hearings.

Business, residential areas regulated by ordinance

A zoning ordinance determines the location of Wheaton's business and residential areas. Enacted in 1923, this ordinance is subject to change and amendment by the city council to keep up with the problems that arise in a fast-growing town.

The ordinance can be changed only by council action. Assisting in this are two advisory commissions, plan and zoning, that work on current and future zoning matters and report their findings to the council. These commissions recommend changes to council; they do not make final decisions.

The zoning ordinance classifies the city of Wheaton into districts, limits the boundaries of the districts and prescribes penalities for ordinance

Photo by H. B. Minnear

Winter's fun: ducking bridges, skating on the lagoon at North Side Park

violation. It regulates the area of yards, courts and open spaces within and surrounding the buildings. The building commissioner is the zoning regulation enforcement officer.

The Wheaton zoning commission, five members appointed by the mayor, considers zoning matters in general and applications for zoning changes within the city limits. The commission calls public hearings on zoning petitions referred to it by the council. Following public discussion of a petition, the commission submits recommendations to council. Each petitioner must pay a fee to cover the cost of advertising for, and recording the testimony of, the hearing.

Plan commission suggests zoning patterns

The Wheaton plan commission (1) examines all new subdivision plans, (2) approves plats of new city subdivisions or those within 1½ miles of the city limits before they are recorded at the county courthouse, and (3) recommends plans for improvements of various kinds to the council. The commission consists of six members, appointed by the mayor and city council, plus the mayor, an ex officio member.

In June 1962, the city council approved and adopted a new subdivision control ordinance which was written by the plan commission.

Preparing and revising the city master plan is also the responsibility of the plan commission. This plan is designed to guide Wheaton's growth and development in an orderly manner. It recommends zoning patterns and future locations for schools, parks, playgrounds, city limits, etc. The plan itself does not affect the zoning ordinance; any changes recommended in the plan shall be approved by the city council.

All subdivision plats outside city limits and within 1½ miles of the city limits must also be approved by the county zoning committee.

Zoning variations within these limits may be protested to the county zoning board of appeals by the city or by individuals whose property is affected. An individual may not protest unless his land occupies at least 20% of the frontage across the street or adjoins the controversial property.

Sixteen places are identified by roof-top numbers in the lithograph. In this reproduction, the numbers are not readily apparent.

1. Court House, Jail
2. Wheaton College
3. Public School
4. R. R. Station

E. Episcopal Church
5. Post Office
6. Methodist Episcopal Church
7. Baptist Church

Lithograph form Edgar Carlson

WHEATON, 1882

8. Universalist Church
9. Congregational Church
10. Wesleyan Methodist Church
11. Roman Catholic Church
12. Lutheran Church and School
13. Free Methodist Church
14. Hotel
15. Cheese Factory

The auditorium accommodates 770 and the large gymnasium has a total seating capacity of 2,781. There is another small gym, a wrestling room and locker rooms. Administrative facilities include offices for the principal, registrar and counselors, a nurses room and faculty lounge.

A six weeks summer term provides credit for students in college preparatory and vocational subjects. The high school also offers evening courses for adults, varied according to demand, during the regular school year. There is a $20 per half-credit tuition fee for summer courses. The adult evening school is also self-supporting, fees range according to the course from $10 - $45; teachers receive $6 for each hour of instruction.

How School Enrollments Are Growing

	Elementary	Junior High School	High School
1958	3271	753	1,493
1959	3345	891	1,594
1960	3498	1,007	1,710
1961	3699	980	1,939

Special services offered by schools

Wheaton schools offer services, subsidized wholly or in part by state aid, for students with special needs.

Special ungraded rooms are maintained in districts 36 and 95 for teaching the educable mentally handicapped (EMH). The Cooperative Area in Special Education (CASE) was organized in 1960 by district 36. The director's office is located at Longfellow school, Wheaton. It includes districts 36 and 95, Wheaton; district 41, Glen Ellyn; and district 44, Lombard.

There are special classes for children requiring speech therapy, for the partially sighted, for the hard of hearing and for orthopedically handicapped children. CASE provides teachers and arranges transportation. It also provides instruction for hospitalized children and children confined to home due to illness or injury. Teaching of EMH is under the supervision of CASE but budgeted separately. CASE is financed by payment from each participating district plus state aid.

School boards set course of study, appoint teachers

The prime responsibility for administering the public schools lies at the state level. Under the state constitution, each child in Illinois is guaranteed a "good common school education" through "an efficient system of free schools". Although the state has this primary authority, it has delegated the job of school organization and operation to local school boards.

The state prescribes laws within which boards must operate, and regulates such matters as minimum standards of (1) attendance for receiving state aid, and (2) population and assessed valuation for the organization of districts.

Local school districts 36 and 95 are each governed by a board of seven members which is elected and serves without pay. These boards are responsible for establishing and operating the schools and directing financial matters.

In the main, they (1) determine policies relating to courses of study, selection of textbooks and equipment to be used, (2) appoint teachers and administrators, (3) set salaries according to state standards, and (4)

divide the district into attendance areas and apportion pupils to schools.

School board candidates must file a petition of 50 signatures with the school board secretary from 45-21 days before an election. A nominating committee of Wheaton citizens from various local civic groups and PTA's presents a slate of candidates for each election.

District 36 employs 204 teachers, a ratio of about 27 pupils per teacher. District 95 employs 92 teachers.

Salary Scales Effective Sept. 1, 1961

	B. A. Degree	M. A. Degree
District 36	$4800-$6900	$5100-$8100
District 95	$4850-$7800	$5150-$8600

Over 70% of Wheaton's real estate and personal property tax income is spent on schools. The money is channeled mainly into three funds — educational, building, and bond and interest.

The educational fund pays for administrative and operating expenses, salaries and instructional aids. For this fund neither district is taxing to the state legal limit of $160 per $10,000 assessed valuation. The levy for district 36 is $140, and for district 95 is $90.

The building fund provides for all building maintenance. The legal taxing limit is $25 per $10,000 assessed valuation. District 36 is taxing $25, and District 95 is taxing $9.

The bond and interest fund is used to pay off bond debts. All bond issues must be approved by the voters and districts cannot be bonded for more than 5% of their assessed valuation. District 95 is within about $4,091,600 of its bonding limit; district 36, within about $1,661,500.

How District Bonding Limits Are Determined

	District 36	District 95
Assessed Valuation	$99,390,870	$113,932,312
Legal Bonding Limit (5% of Ass'd val.)	$ 4,969,500	$ 5,696,600
Total Bonds Outstanding (Jan. 2, 1962)	$ 3,308,000	$ 1,605,000

Two other funds, transportation and Illinois municipal retirement fund, each taking a small proportion, complete the school districts' funds.

Equalization, other types of state aid granted city schools

Several forms of state aid supplement the income of the Wheaton school system. For example, flat grants provide $47 a year for each elementary student in average daily attendance and $32 for each high school pupil.

Equalization aid is given to districts that cannot finance adequate schooling as defined by state law. To qualify under this program, districts must levy a minimum tax of $50 per $10,000 assessed valuation. If the income from this tax plus flat grant aid does not provide at least $252 per pupil, the state makes up the difference. Since Wheaton levies more than the minimum tax, it is eligible for equalization aid. District 36 receives this aid, district 95 does not.

Private grammar schools educate 1300

There are four private elementary schools in Wheaton: St. Michael's school, Wheaton and Willow, parochial, 750 students; Christian Grammar

WHEATON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

JULY 1962

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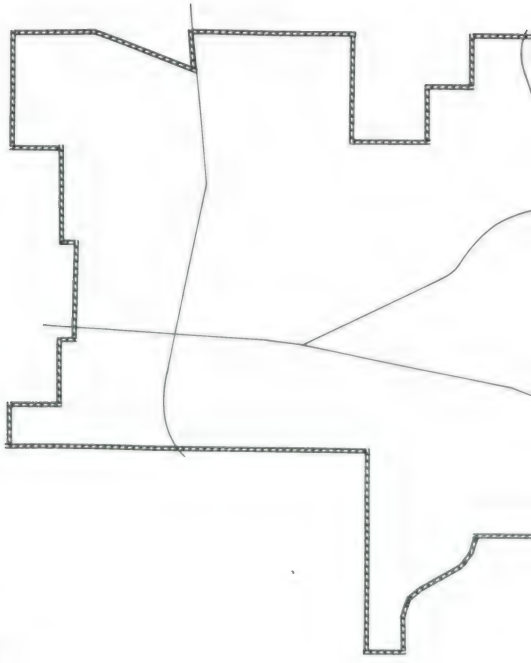
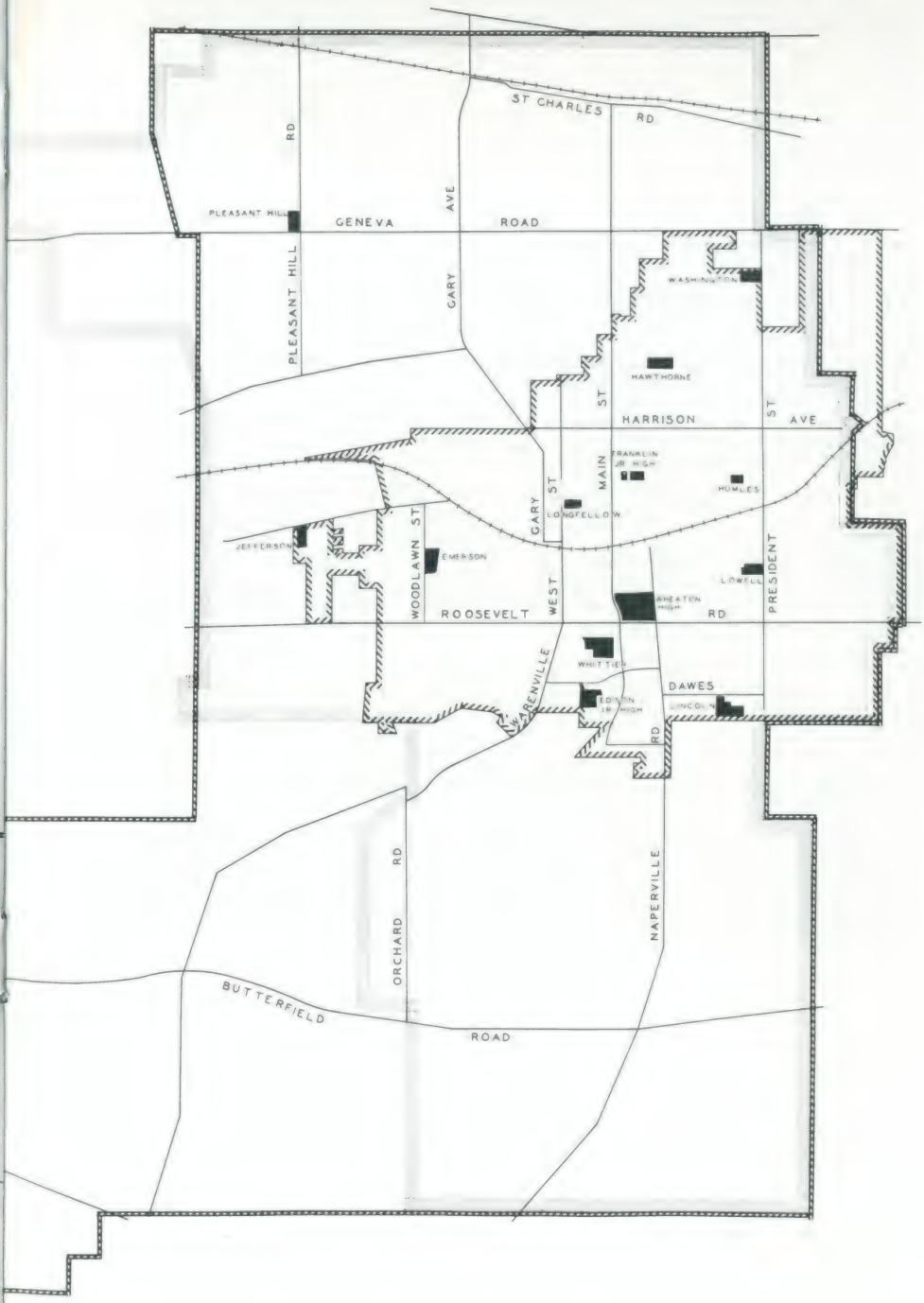
WHEATON, ILLINOIS DUPAGE COUNTY

BOUNDRY LINE DISTRICT 95
BOUNDRY LINE DISTRICT 36
BOUNDRY CITY LIMITS
SCHOOLS




ST CHARLES RD
PLEASANT HILL RD
GENEVA ROAD
GARY AVE
WASHINGTON
HAWTHORNE
MAIN ST
HARRISON AVE
FRANKLIN JR HIGH
HOMLES
GARY ST
LONGFELLOW
JEFFERSON
EMERSON
WOODLAWN ST
WEST
ROOSEVELT RD
WHEATON HIGH
LOWELL
PRESIDENT
WHITTIER
DAWES
EDISON JR HIGH
LINCOLN
WARRENVILLE RD
ORCHARD RD
NAPERVILLE
BUTTERFIELD ROAD

School, 520 E. Harrison, non-denominational, 300 students; St. John's Lutheran school, 125 E. Seminary, 135 students; and Williams Military academy, Warrenville road, non-denominational, 125 boys. St. Francis High school, parochial, located west of Wheaton on Roosevelt road has 1050 students. A boarding school for mentally retarded children, the Mary Pogue school, has 90 pupils and is located on North Main street at Geneva road.

Library administered by two boards

The Wheaton public library was built in 1891 by John Quincy Adams, a collateral descendent of the two presidents, in memory of his wife. Adams moved here in 1876 from Chicago, where he made his fortune. The Adams Memorial Library, as it was originally named, was supported by trust funds established by Adams and his daughter, Katherine Adams Wells, and was administered by the nine-member Adams library board.

In 1922 the trust incomes could no longer fully maintain the library and the city agreed to take over operation and to lease the building from the Adams board on a long-term, rent-free basis.

At that time, the Wheaton public library board was formed. It consists of nine members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms. This board oversees library administration and finances operations from proceeds of the city library tax. The Adams board continues to maintain the building.

Income supplemented by new fiction and record rental

Six full-time staff members, two of whom have library science degrees, manage the library. There are three part-time employees, five student assistants, and a janitor. The library is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is closed Wednesday evenings in the summer and the last two weeks in August.

The library's 1962-63 budget of $81,000 was allocated as follows: $52,910 for salaries, $16,500 for books, records and periodicals; $10,590 for maintenance, equipment and supplies. The budgeted income includes tax income and income derived from new fiction and record rental, fines, and non-resident fees of $10 a year for families outside the city limits. Non-resident student cards may be obtained for $5 for the school year. A group called Friends of the Library also raises funds to purchase books.

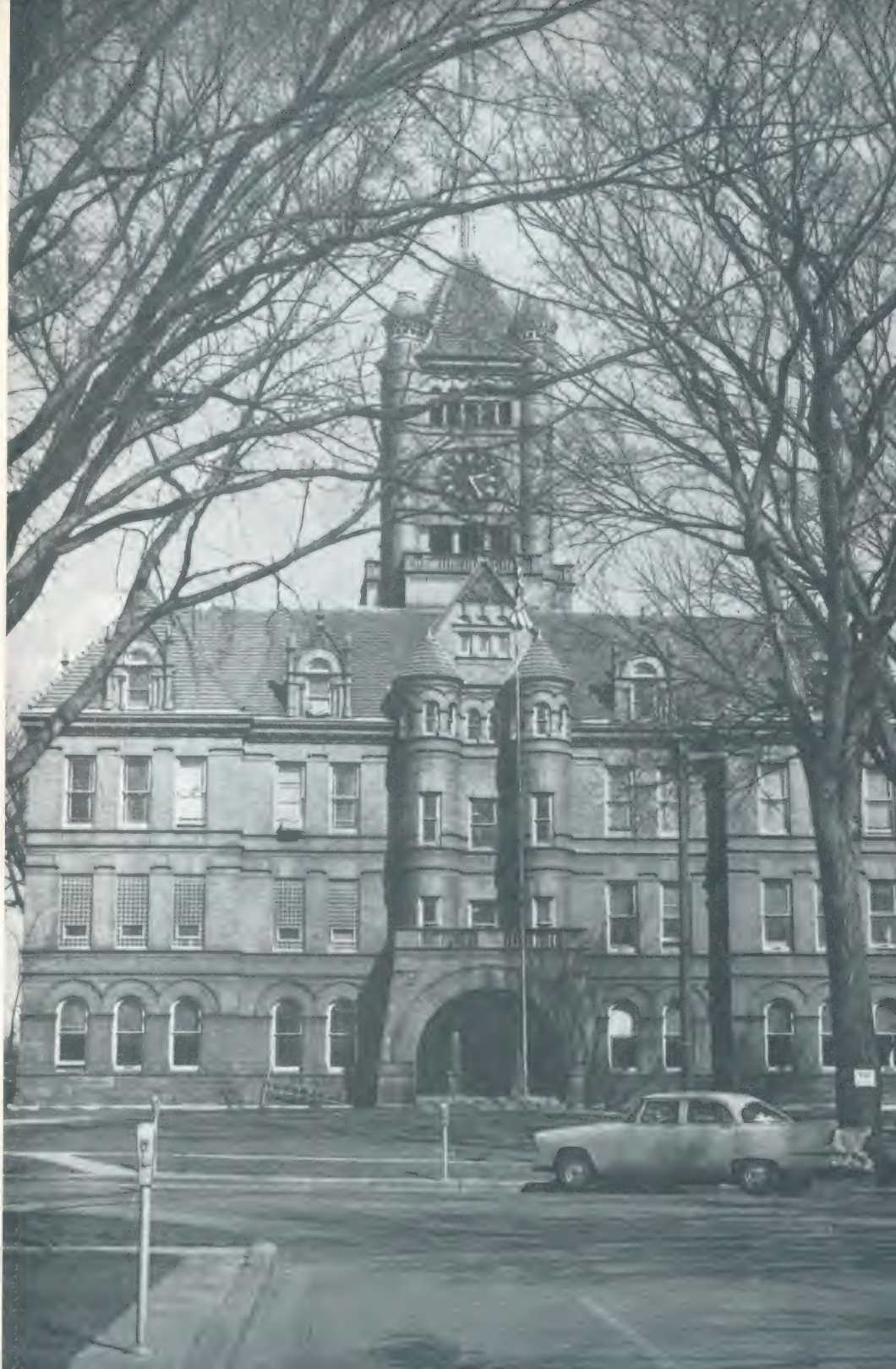
Library resources include 39,456 volumes (70% adult, 30% juvenile), 86 magazines and 7 newspaper subscriptions, a collection of 871 phonograph records, pamphlets, and a large picture file. About 65% of Wheaton's population has library cards. In 1961-62, 222,570 books were circulated (125,260 adult, 97,310 children's).

Photo by F. L. Purrington

Wheaton Public Library overlooks Adams Park. Library was donated to the city in 1891 by philanthropist John Quincy Adams as a memorial to his wife.

The library sponsors a children's summer reading club, a Great Books discussion group, story-hour programs for children, and various exhibits. A photo duplication service is available for reproducing pages of library material.

The city has purchased property at Seminary and Cross streets for the purpose of building a new library when funds are available.



TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY

GOVERNMENT

Township officials run county affairs; welfare services provided by public, private agencies

Foreshadowing DuPage county as a governing unit was, perhaps, one of the claim protecting societies of the 1830's, formed to protect legitimate settlers from unscrupulous "claim-jumpers." The societies held descriptions of members' claims, bidding in blocs at government sales, and sometimes used force to drive claim-jumpers from the land.

According to legend, a council formed in 1834 to burlesque claim society proceedings, handed down this verdict:

> *"We the jurors, decide that Mr. Clark is justly entitled to a piece of land lying on the DuPage river, described as follows: commencing at a certain point on the east bank and running perpendicular to the horizon, straight up."*

In 1839, DuPage County was approved as a legal subdivision of the state. It was divided into voting precincts until 1850, when townships were formed with town boards as the local governing bodies. The name, DuPage, was taken from the river, which had been named in the 1820's by pioneers at Plainfield after a Frenchman who traded in that area.

Today, the townships participate in county government through 31 elected supervisors and assistant supervisors who make up the county board of supervisors.

The board elects a chairman from the group and functions through 17 standing committees: (1) finance and job classification, (2) executive, (3) fees, salaries and claims, delinquent tax, (4) purchasing, (5) plan, (6) county home-farm relations, (7) civil defense, (8) license, (9) courthouse and grounds, county garage and service station, insurance, (10) health, T.B., and landfill, (11) road and airport, (12) election, (13) public relations, education, court-probation, (14) legislative, (15) zoning, (16) buildings and (17) public works.

County board meetings, which are announced in the local paper, are open to the public and are held in the supervisors' room, county court annex, at Wheaton.

← **DuPage County courthouse, erected in 1896 on land given by Warren Wheaton**

Daily Journal Photo

Wheaton is a part of Milton township, which lies in the geographical center of the county. The township's town meeting, held annually the first Tuesday in April, is a descendant of the New England town meeting. This form of government enables voters to vote directly rather than through representatives.

The main consideration of the town meeting is the budget, which includes two funds, town, covering administrative costs, cemetery maintenance, salaries for supervisor, clerk, highway and thistle commissioners, etc.; and general assistance, providing for township welfare. In 1961 the town fund was $71,400; the general assistance fund, $26,500.

Township officers are elected for four-year terms. Offices filled by this election include the supervisor and four assistant supervisors who represent the township on the county board, a clerk, highway commissioner, and assessor. Justices of the peace are now county officials; there are 14 in the county. The supervisor is treasurer of the township and the township road and bridge funds.

Eight-member board directs county health services

Services of the Du Page County health department include direct health services to individuals, school children and other groups or agencies; environmental controls such as control of sanitary environment and of communicable diseases; vital statistics; and general health education. The department inspects food handling establishments, milk plants and dairies, trailer camps and motels, migratory labor camps, forest preserves, public swimming pools, nursing homes, schools, public and private water supplies, and disposal systems.

Fulfilling these services in 1960-61 required expenditure of about $460,000 which came from county taxes and from state subsidies.

Health department activities are directed by the county board of health, appointed by the county board of supervisors. The board consists of eight members who serve without pay. There must be two doctors and one dentist on the board. The county treasurer acts as treasurer.

The Community Nursing Service provides bedside care for patients at home. This Service is supported by patients' fees, contributions and fund drives. The DuPage County health department is affiliated with the Service.

The DuPage County Tuberculosis Association conducts chest X-ray surveys with its mobile unit, which visits every DuPage county high school, college and community annually. Association services are financed entirely by Christmas seal sales. All county residents with tuberculosis are eligible for care and treatment under a tax-supported program directed by the DuPage county sanatorium board.

Psychological counseling is provided by the Family Service Association of Du Page County, a private agency which deals with social and emotional problems. The Association is supported by voluntary contributions.

Citizens sponsor Central DuPage hospital

The Central DuPage Hospital Association, a voluntary, non-profit corporation, was formed in 1959. It selected Winfield sanitarium as a desirable site in 1960. Included in the $1,100,000 price were 43½ acres of improved land, and an 80 bed modern fireproof hospital. The existing

hospital will serve as a core of medical and surgical patient rooms, dietary services, and other facilities. A modern 110 bed general hospital is planned with future expansion to 250 beds when funds are available.

Township, state and federal agencies offer many kinds of aid to DuPage county residents in need of assistance. Here is a brief summary of these benefits and where to apply for them.

County department of Public Aid office is in Wheaton

Township welfare, termed general assistance, is administered by the Milton township supervisor's office, 107 N. Hale, Wheaton. The township assists persons in need who are ineligible for state aid and also gives temporary help while cases are being processed for other aid.

The township budget for general assistance covers food, rent, fuel, clothing, hospital care, medicine, institutional care and administrative costs. Part of this money is later returned by estates and by persons able to repay.

The DuPage County Convalescent Home on County Farm road cares for indigent, disabled and aged adults and is run by the county board of supervisors.

Township supervisors control admissions to the home, which accommodates 169. Charges are paid by the patient, relatives, the township, or by the state, if the patient is receiving old age assistance.

Dependent children assisted by Public Aid commission

State and federal funds are available for assisting dependent children, the aged, the disabled, the blind and for the medically indigent aged. Information on help in these categories may be obtained from the Illinois Public Aid Commission office, 213 W. Wesley, Wheaton. Before aid is granted the county welfare staff investigates each case.

In 1961 about 600 cases a month received assistance in DuPage County, and the Commission paid out $433,736 in these categories: dependent children, $80,812; old age, $321,349; disability, $14,736; and blind, $16,839.

State offers program for delinquency prevention

The Illinois Department of Public Welfare, with a regional office in Chicago, administers institutional and field service programs for the mentally ill, mentally deficient, the physically handicapped, and neglected or behavior-problem children.

The Illinois Youth Commission deals with delinquency on two levels: prevention programs and treatment; and training and education of delinquents. The Commission manages the State Training School for Boys at St. Charles, the State Training School for Girls at Geneva, and the Illinois Industrial School for Boys at Sheridan.

The Illinois Veterans' Commission office, 130 W. Liberty, Wheaton, helps eligible veterans and their survivors in applying for the various benefits provided by the Veteran's Administration.

The Social Security Administration, which handles payments on Old Age and Survivors Insurance, has an office in Aurora, and a representative at the county courthouse every Tuesday at 1 p.m.

THE COURTS

Civil cases settle private disputes; criminal cases concern violation of state or local law

Soon after Wheaton's first courthouse was erected in 1868, a resolution was passed making it illegal for anyone to enter the courthouse with shoes on. As far as anyone knows, this law is still standing on the county books.

In adjusting civil and criminal wrongs, every Wheaton resident has at his disposal all the courts of Illinois, including justice of the peace, police magistrate, county, probate, circuit, appellate, and the federal and Supreme courts.

Most persons have their only contact with the courts at the local court level. When they do use the higher courts as a rule an attorney versed in legal procedure represents them.

Local courts include the police magistrate and justice of the peace courts, which have countywide jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Practically, there is no difference between these courts.

Civil, criminal cases handled first at local level

A civil case settles private differences between two or more parties, such as auto accidents, past due bills, etc., and the local court may act when the amount in question is $1000 or less.

In civil cases, the person making the charge (the plaintiff) files a claim and pays a modest filing fee. After the person accused of violating the law (the defendant) is served, a trial date is set and an informal hearing is held. Both parties testify to the facts under oath, and the court renders a decision. Either party may employ an attorney, request a jury or a change of venue.

A criminal case concerns violation of a state statute or local ordinance, such as assault and battery, disorderly conduct, traffic violations, etc. The local court may render a decision if the maximum penalty as set by law does not exceed $1,000 or one year in the county jail.

If the possible fine exceeds $1,000, or if imprisonment may be in the state penitentiary, the local court holds a preliminary hearing to decide whether the complaint is well founded. If it is, the court refers the defendant to the circuit court, which decides the issue of guilt. If not, the defendant is cleared.

A former Du Page County Judge, Elbert H. Gary, organized U.S. Steel in 1901

Citizens who are injured because someone else has violated the law should contact the police department, which will either take action, have them sign a complaint before the local judge, or refer them to the court if the injury is civil in nature.

The defendant has the protection of the courts and may be released on bail, employ an attorney, request a jury or a change of venue. At the trial the defendant testifies voluntarily, if at all. He is acquitted if the state or city cannot present enough evidence to justify conviction.

If the plantiff is dissatisfied with the court's decision, he may appeal to the county or circuit court after filing a bond and paying appeal costs. If the defendant is dissatisfied, he also may appeal to the county or circuit courts. He does not have to pay appeal costs in a criminal case, but must furnish a bond insuring his presence at the future hearing.

The county and probate courts, and the court of the 18th judicial circuit, whose boundaries coincide with those of the county, convene in Wheaton.

Illinois Adopts New Court System

The new judicial amendment to the state constitution will make changes in the court system effective January 1, 1964. There will be only one trial court in each circuit; Wheaton residents will use the circuit court at the county court house. Since an appointed magistrate will handle the cases heretofore heard by the police magistrates and justices of the peace, the average citizen's contact with the courts will be practically speaking the same as before, except that all appeals will be heard by the Appellate Court.

ELECTIONS

Registration required to vote in national, state county elections; voting procedures set by law

In the 1935 city election, two candidates for commissioner, E. C. Bedal and D. L. Boden, tied in fourth place with 1181 votes apiece. The candidate with the next highest number had 1180! The Bedal-Boden impasse was resolved by a drawing from ten numbers, according to law. By drawing the higher number, Bedal was named the winner.

One must be a qualified voter to vote in local elections, such as city, township or school board. A qualified voter is one who is 21 years old, a citizen, a resident of Illinois for one year, of DuPage county for 90 days, and of the election district for 30 days preceding an election.

Besides being qualified, one must also be registered to vote in national, state and county elections. To register, one must apply in person with the city clerk at city hall, or with the county clerk at the courthouse, anytime except between 28 days before and one day after a primary or general election.

Registration is permanent in Illinois unless a voter fails to vote for four years, moves or changes his name. If a voter fails to vote for four years his registration will be reinstated upon application. If a voter moves he must mail his registration card to the county clerk, with change of address and signature on the reverse side. This must be done at least 28 days before an election.

Party convention delegates elected in primaries

Primary elections are held to nominate candidates for elective offices and to elect party committeemen and delegates to national conventions.

General elections are held to elect candidates. Proposals submitted by governing bodies or by petition of the people are voted on at either special or general elections.

Judical, local, school and park district elections are also held. For further information see Voting Calendar, page 48.

The five election judges for each precinct are appointed by the county board from lists compiled by the precinct committeemen representing that precinct. Three are appointed by the political party with the most voters

← **Voters register at Wheaton's city hall, the hub of local governmental affairs**
Photo by F. L. Purrington

in the last gubernatorial election; two, by the next highest voting party. Judges must be qualified voters and residents of the precinct in which they serve.

Method of marking paper ballots established by law

*Marking Paper Ballots — The procedure for marking paper ballots is set by law. For a ballot to be counted, the voter must:

(1) Examine ballot to make sure the judge has put his initials on the back.

(2) Mark ballot so that the lines of the X cross within the circle or square — no other mark will do.

(3) Use pencil provided. Erasures are not allowed. If an error is made, exchange the spoiled ballot for a new one.

(4) Fold ballot with judge's initials showing and hand ballot to the judge. The law requires that the judge must drop the ballot in the box, but the voter should watch to see that he does.

*Straight and Split Tickets — To vote a straight ticket, that is, for candidates of one party only, put an X before the name of the party, or put an X in the squares before the names of all candidates of the party.

There are two ways to vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of both parties:

(1) The voter does not indicate a party choice, but marks only the squares before the names of the candidates of either party for whom he wishes to vote.

(2) The voter indicates a party choice, then marks an X before the names of the candidates of the other parties, or independents, for whom he wishes to vote. Ballots marked this way are counted for all candidates under the marked party circle except those whose opponents are marked in other columns.

*Write-Ins — Write-ins are always permitted. A square must be drawn before the name written in and an X placed properly within it.

*Cumulative Voting — Each voter has three votes for state representative and may use them in one of three ways: (1) he may vote for three candidates, giving each 1 vote; (2) he may vote for two candidates, giving them 1½ votes apiece; or (3) he may vote for one candidate only, giving him 3 votes.

*Absentee Voting — Voters who are incapacitated or will be away on election day may obtain incapacitated or absentee ballots by mail from the county clerk not more than 30 nor less than 5 (in person, 3) days before an election.

City, park and school board candidates nominated by petition

City office candidates are nominated by petition. Petitions must contain the signatures of at least 25 qualified voters and must be filed at least 35 days before an election.

School board candidates' petitions must contain at least 50 signatures and be filed with the school board secretary from 45 to 21 days before an election.

Park board candidate petitions must contain as many signatures as would equal 5% of the votes cast in the last regular park board election.

Township office candidates are selected by each political party. Independents may run by filing petitions with a number of signatures of not less than 5% nor over 8%, in the preceding township election.

BOARD MEETING CALENDAR

City Council	1st and 3rd Mon.	8:00 p.m.	City Hall
School Board, Dist. 36	2nd Tues.	7:30 p.m.	504 Naperville
School Board, Dist. 95	2nd Thurs.	8:00 p.m.	504 Naperville
County Board	2nd and 4th Tues.	10:00 a.m.	Court House Annex
Park Board	3rd Wed.	8:00 p.m.	Meeting place varies

WHEATON ELECTION DISTRICTS

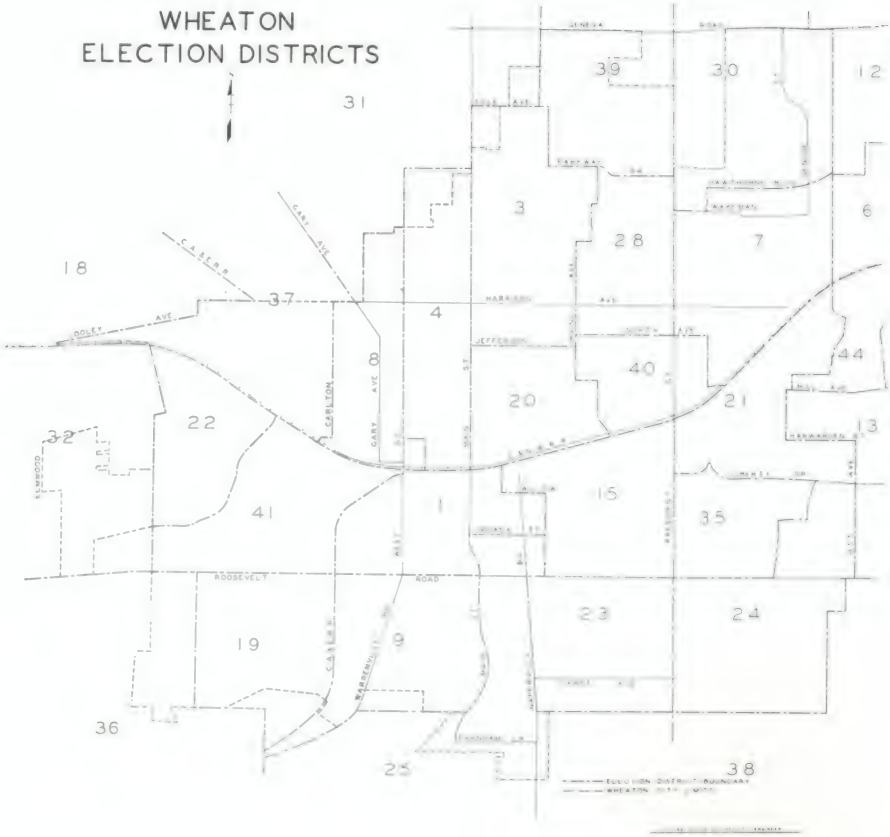


Photo by F. L. Purrington

Wheaton's young citizens absorbed in Fourth of July parade on West Street

POLITICAL ADDRESS

Election District	_____
High School District	95
Elementary School District	36
Township	Milton
County	DuPage
State Representative District	36
State Senatorial District	41
U. S. Congressional District	14
Justice District	3

Photo by F. L. Purrington

Passing in review: Perrottet-Nickerson American Legion Post 76 color guard

HOW TO ADDRESS PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Official	Name and Address	Salutation
President of the U. S.	The President Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. President:
U. S. Senator or State Senator	The Honorable— Senate Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. or State Capitol Springfield, Ill.	Dear Senator—:
U. S. Representative or State Representative	The Honorable— House Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. or State Capitol Springfield, Ill.	Dear Mr.—: Dear Mrs.—: Dear Congressman—:
Governor	The Honorable— Executive Mansion Springfield, Ill.	Dear Governor:

Election Calendar

Office	Term-in-Years	Present Term From-To
First Tuesday in April in Odd-Numbered Years		
Election of township officers		
Supervisor	4	1959-1963
Road commissioner	4	1959-1963
Assistant supervisors (2)	4	* -1963
Assistant supervisors (2)	4	1961-1965
Clerk	4	1961-1965
Assessor	4	1961-1965
Justice District officers:		
Justices of the Peace	4	1961-1965
Constables	4	1961-1965
Election of Park board members:		
Park board member (1)	6	1957-1963
Park board members (2)	6	1959-1965
Park board members (2)	6	1961-1967

*Due to redistricting, two of the Assistant Supervisors are serving short terms of only 2 years. This is a temporary situation and as of the 1963 election, these posts will resume their regular 4 year tenure.

Second Tuesday in April in Even-Numbered Years		
Nomination by party primary:		
Candidates for November elections		
Election of:		
Delegates and alternates to national party conventions	4	1960-1964
Party committeemen:		
State central	4	1962-1966
Precinct	2	1962-1964
County board of school trustees (7 members; 2 or 3 elected every other year)	6	1962-1968
Second Saturday in April Every Year		
Election of school board members		
Board of education (3 from each dist.)	3	1960-1963
Board of education (2 from each dist.)	3	1961-1964
Board of education (2 from each dist.)	3	1962-1965

Office	Term-in-Years	Present Term From-To
Third Tuesday in April Every Fourth Year		
Election of city officers:		
Mayor	4	1959-1963
Councilmen (4)	4	1959-1963
Police magistrate	4	1959-1963
First Monday in June		
Election of:		
State supreme court judges	9	1960-1969
Circuit court judges	6	1957-1963
First Tuesday After First Monday in November in Even-Numbered Years		
Election of national officers:		
Electors for President and Vice-Pres.	4	1960-1964
United States Senator (1)	6	1960-1966
United States Senator (1)	6	1962-1968
Representative in Congress (1)	2	1962-1964
Election of state officers:		
Governor	4	1960-1964
Lieutenant governor	4	1960-1964
Secretary of state	4	1960-1964
Auditor of public accounts	4	1960-1964
Attorney general	4	1960-1964
State senator (1)	4	1962-1966
Superintendent of public instruction	4	1962-1966
State treasurer	2	1962-1964
Representatives in general assembly (3)	2	1962-1964
Supreme court clerk	6	1962-1968
Appellate court clerk	6	1962-1968
Election of County officers		
State's attorney	4	1960-1964
Coroner	4	1960-1964
Circuit court clerk	4	1960-1964
Auditor	4	1960-1964
Recorder	4	1960-1964
County clerk	4	1962-1966
Sheriff	4	1962-1966
County treasurer	4	1962-1966
County judge	4	1962-1966
Probate judge	4	1962-1966
Probate clerk	4	1962-1966
County superintendent of schools	4	1962-1966

RECREATION

Park district offers 7 parks, swimming, tennis
Organized activities sponsored by civic groups

The homes of two prominent Wheaton citizens, Judge Elbert H. Gary and John Quincy Adams once occupied the city blocks that are now Memorial and Adams parks. Judge Gary's stable and carriage house, built in the 1880's still stands in the center of Memorial park. Now available for use of local organizations, it was remodeled in 1936. The park district purchased the land from Gary's daughter in 1922.

All that remains of the Adams' estate, built in the 1870's is the fence circling Adams park. Dedicated in 1945, the park was planned by an internationally-known landscape architect, Annette Hoyt Flanders, who has designed gardens at three world's fairs—Chicago's Century of Progress and the New York and San Francisco fairs.

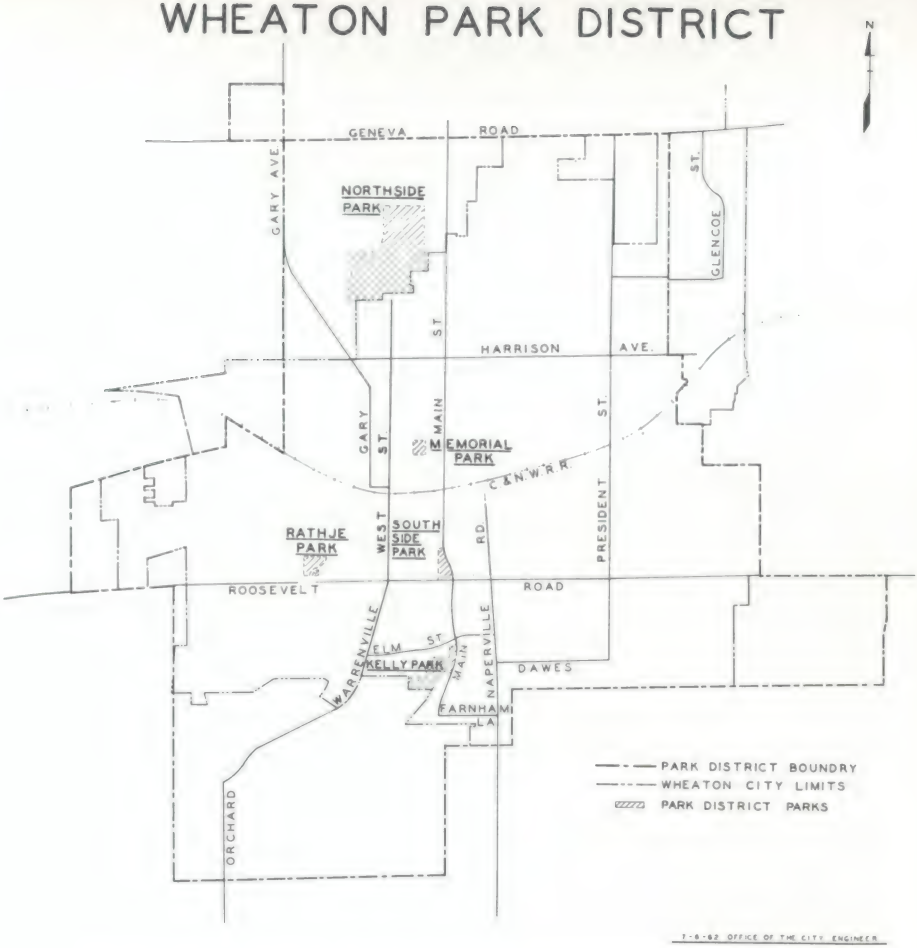
The park, designed for quiet contemplation and for viewing from the inside, was given to the city by Katherine Adams Wells. A fountain stands on the highest point which is where the Adams' house stood.

The Wheaton park district, formed in 1921, supervises seven park areas. The eighth, Adams park, across the street from the library, is owned and maintained by the city.

*North Side Park, located at the north-central city limits with the main entrance at West Street, covers 65½ acres and has a large lagoon used for boating in summer and ice skating in winter. Facilities include a shelter house, swimming pool, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, playground equipment and two scout cabins. The shelter house has kitchen facilities and is available to any organization for a nominal charge.

*Memorial Park, bordered by Seminary, Wheaton, Union and Hale, is dedicated to Wheaton war veterans and has a monument to them. It has a bandshell, scene of weekly summer concerts, a tennis court, and a building which is available to local organizations.

*South Side Park, across the street from Wheaton Community high school at Main and Roosevelt, covers about three acres. Facilities include a lighted baseball diamond, bleachers, two tennis courts, playground equipment and a building rented by the YMCA.



*Rathje Park, consists of 4½ acres of wooded land bounded by Delles, Greenwood, and Lakeside. 2½ acres were donated by Judge Bertram E. Rathje and John S. Woodward. The park district purchased the additional acres. The area has a small lake; picnic tablese are available.

*Kelly Park, 5 acres at Elm and Main, has a picnic area.

*In 1959, School Board 36 purchased five acres of the 13½ acre-area owned by the park district west of Kelly Park to build Edison Junior High School. A school-park plan was entered into whereby the park maintains the grounds surrounding the school and permits the school use of the football field, baseball diamond and hard surfaced play area. The school provides use of the gym and washroom facilities.

*In 1960 the park district acquired three city lots at Hazelton and Roosevelt. The grass is kept cut but the area is not developed at present.

Pool maintained by admission charges

The park district operates under state laws and is not within the jurisdiction of the city. It is governed by a five-member board elected to serve

six-year terms. Board members serve without pay, but employ a park administrator and maintenance personnel. A treasurer, secretary and an attorney are appointed by the board and receive token payments.

The corporate tax rate, $3.50 per $10,000, has remained the same since 1921. It can be raised only by referendum. Major improvements are financed by separate bond issues approved by referendum. The swimming pool, including repairs, is maintained by admission charges.

Around the turn of the century, children under 14 found loitering more than one-twelfth of a mile from home were "ordered to leave the vicinity . . . and, upon refusal to obey (might) be arrested and detained in the city calaboose . . . (but never) for more than one hour at any one time," according to city ordinance.

Today agencies such as the Y, Scouts, Little League, and the Youth Center provide organized activity for all age groups.

In 1961 the Western DuPage and Glen Ellyn Y boards merged to better serve the interests of all members. The combined organization is known as the B. R. Ryall Y.M.C.A. with headquarters at the South Side Park building, Wheaton. The Y serves Bartlett, Bloomingdale, Carol Stream, Glendale, Glen Ellyn, Lombard, Roselle, Warrenville, Wayne, West Chicago, Wheaton, Winfield and surrounding areas.

The program is directed by volunteers and a salaried staff of four. It is financed by voluntary contributions, memberships, program fees and Christmas tree sales.

Young people active in scouting

Over 800 girls are served by Wheaton's 47 Girl Scout Troops. The troops are sponsored by PTA, church and civic organizations.

Wheaton Boy Scouts serve nearly 900 boys, with 22 troops guided by 200 volunteers — sponsored by civic organizations and churches. The Boy and Girl Scouts both maintain cabins at North Side park and utilize camps located near Lisle (operated by the District Councils).

Other organizations provide activities

The Wheaton Youth Center is open on Friday and Saturday nights to all high school and junior college students in District 95. Dues are $3.00 a year. The young people are responsible for the center's management. There is an advisory group of adults and the center is always chaperoned.

Hundreds of Wheaton boys participate in the Little League program. The Leagues play according to national rules that standardize equipment, safety measures and team conduct; they are financed by donations and the All-star game.

Other available activities include Pony and Colt League baseball, a program for children and adults sponsored by the Wheaton Tennis Commission, and swimming and diving teams.

Local Organizations

For information call Chamber of Commerce, 668-2739

AAUW
American Legion
Beta Sigma Phi
Boy Scouts of America
Central Du Page Hospital Auxiliary
Circle 8 Square Dance Club
Daughters of American Colonists
Daughters of the American Revolution
Delnor Hospital Guild
Democratic DuPage Central Committee
Democratic Women's Organization
Drama Club
DuPage Art League
DuPage County Press Association
DuPage Memorial Hospital Guild
DuPage Symphony Guild
Elks
Family Service League
Florence Crittenton Anchorage Auxiliary
4-H Clubs
Friends of the Library
Garden Clubs Council of Wheaton
Geneva Community Hospital Auxiliary
Girl Scouts of America
Great Books Groups
History Club
Home Bureau
Homecraft Club
Infant Welfare
Job's Daughters
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Junior Women's Club
Kiwanis Club
Knights of Columbus
League of Women Voters
Lions Club
Little League Baseball
Masonic Lodge
Newcomers Club
Order of the Eastern Star
Panhellenic
Parent-Teacher Associations
PEO
Planned Parenthood
Pony and Colt League Baseball
Prairie Schooners
Republican Women's Club
Rotary Club
Royal Neighbors
Second Mile Club
Shrine DuPage
Sunny Ridge Auxiliary
Sweet Adeline Club
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Wah-Wah-Tay-Sees
Wheaton Camera Club
Wheaton Community Association
Wheaton Community Radio Amateurs
Wheaton Duplicate Bridge Club
Wheaton Music Club
Wheaton Rifle Club
Wheaton Senior Citizens
Wheaton Youth Center
Wheaton Women's Club
Women's Auxiliary of the DuPage County Convalescent Home
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Women's Department Club of Wheaton
Wheaton Film Council
Y. M. C. A.
Young Republican Club

Church Directory

Aldersgate Methodist Church
2S 341 Summit Road MO 5-1414

Assembly of God
205 E. Parkway MO 8-4628

Bethel Orthodox Presbyterian Church
315 E. Union MO 8-5934

Calvary Baptist Church
Seminary and Hale MO 8-8248

Christian Reformed Church
715 E. Harrison MO 8-6011

College Church of Christ
318 N. Washington MO 8-0878

Evangelical Baptist Fellowship
County Fair Building MO 8-8174

Evangelical Free Church
Roosevelt at Campbell MO 8-6490

First Baptist Church
1310 N. Main MO 5-0330

Church of Christ Scientist
327 N. Main MO 8-0234

First Presbyterian Church
715 Carlton Ave. MO 8-5147

Gary Memorial Methodist Church
Main and Seminary MO 8-3100

Geneva Road Baptist Church
602 E. Geneva Road MO 5-2259

Grace Brethren Church
Dorchester and Liberty MO 8-5904

Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church
802 E. Geneva Road MO 5-1515

Second Baptist Church
412 Crescent Avenue MO 8-9867

St. John's Lutheran Church
Seminary and Cross MO 8-0701

St. Matthew United Church of Christ
Memorial Park Bldg. MO 5-1236

St. Michael's Catholic Church
315 W. Illinois MO 5-2250

St. Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran Church
515 S. Wheaton MO 8-5953

Trinity Episcopal Church
130 N. West Street MO 5-1101

Wesleyan Methodist Church
S. President at Dawes MO 5-0100

Wheaton Bible Church
Union and Cross MO 5-0255